

- 22) Keyboard, Mouse is the example of.
(a) Hardware (b) Software (c) Firmware (d) Shareware
- 23) Computer Software is divided into categories.
(a) Three (b) Four (c) Two (d) One
- 24) Software is used to control the hardware devices.
(a) System (b) Application (c) Control (d) Special
- 25) Software is the procedure written by the user to solve their problems.
(a) System (b) Application (c) Control (d) Special
- 26) Tangible part of computer system is called.
(a) Software (b) Program Code (c) Hardware (d) None
- 27) Software is.
(a) Non-tangible (b) Input (c) Output (d) Tangible
- 28) Which of the following is not software?
(a) Keyboard (b) Operating System (c) Windows (d) Drivers
- 29) Computer Software can be divided into.
(a) Computer Programming and Languages
(b) System Software and Application software
(c) System Software & Firmware
(d) Both a & b
- 30) Which of the following are the examples of system software?
(a) BASIC (b) Operating System (c) Both B & C (d) None
- 31) Computer hardware provides following features.
(a) Input Devices (b) Output Devices (c) All these (d) None
- 32) Which of the following is application software?
(a) Drafting Package (b) Word Processor (c) Database (d) All
- 33) Which Software controls the operations of computer system?
(a) System Software (b) I/O Units (c) Word Processing (d) CPU
- 34) Which of the following is a function of CPU?
(a) Controlling Activities (b) Storage & Retrieval
(c) All the above (d) None
- 35) Which statement is correct for CPU.
(a) It is a brain of computer.
(b) It can receive signals form input device & send the result
(c) Both a & b (d) All the above
- 36) The sub-units of CPU are.
(a) ALU and CU (b) Mouse, Language Translator & ALU
(c) Operating System & ALU (d) Hardware and Software
- 37) Which of the followings is NOT a function of ALU?
(a) Storage (b) Shift Operations
(c) Comparing Operations on Alphabetically (d) None
- 38) The buses in computer organization are.
(a) Like the city busses (b) Entirely different concept than city bus
(c) Communication Media only (d) All of the above
- 39) The capacity of computer bus depends upon
(a) Capacity of CPU (b) Capacity of the microprocessor
(c) The system software (d) None

- 40) Computer Buses are as.
 (a) Data and Control (b) Address and Data
 (c) Address, Data & Control (d) Ram & Rom
- 41) Data bus is.
 (a) Bi-directional (b) Unidirectional (c) Multidirectional (d) All
- 42) The control bus can only.
 (a) Can receives signal from any unit (b) Receives signals form memory
 (c) Receives signals from CU only (d) Receive signals from data bus
- 43) The address bus communicates between.
 (a) CPU and system software (b) ALU and ROM
 (c) CPU and memory (d) SeQ.uential and direct memory
- 44) The link between I/O devices and system board is provided by.
 (a) Main Memory (b) Secondary Memory
 (c) Port (d) Communication Software
- 45) The address bus is.
 (a) Unidirectional (b) Multidirectional
 (c) Bi-directional (d) Not directional specific
- 46) If the parallel ports contains wires then.
 (a) 25 wires carry data
 (b) 17 wires will carry data and rest will carry control signals
 (c) 24 wires will carry data and 1 will carry control signal
 (d) 8 wires will carry data and rest will carry control signals
- 47) The hardware - parts of a computer system consist of components.
 (a) Physical (b) Logical (c) Chemical (d) Mechanical
- 48) The bus which controls signals between CPU and other devices is called.
 (a) Address Bus (b) Data Bus (c) Control Bus (d) Signal Bus
- 49) The devices which are used to give data into computer are called.
 (a) Input devices (b) Output devices (c) System Unit (d) Electronic Devices
- 50) Main unit consists of.
 (a) Processing (b) Control Console (c) Disk Drive (d) All of the Above

ANSWER KEY

1	B	11	A	21	A	31	C	41	A
2	C	12	A	22	C	32	D	42	C
3	A	13	A	23	A	33	A	43	C
4	B	14	B	24	A	34	C	44	C
5	A	15	B	25	B	35	D	45	C
6	A	16	C	26	C	36	A	46	B
7	A	17	B	27	A	37	A	47	A
8	A	18	B	28	A	38	C	48	C
9	A	19	C	29	B	39	D	49	A
10	C	20	A	30	B	40	C	50	A

SHORT QUESTIONS**Q.1 Define EDP.****EDP**

The process of performing arithmetic and logic operations with the help of computer is known as electronic data processing (EDP)

Q.2 What are computer components?**COMPUTER COMPONENTS**

There are two basic components of a computer system

1. Computer Hardware
2. Computer Software

Q.3 What is Hardware?**HARDWARE**

The physical parts of the computer system that you can touch and feel are known as computer hardware. The computer can be divided into following hardware units Input, Output and system unit.

Q.4 What is Software?**SOFTWARE**

Set of statements to solve a problem or to control the hardware of a computer is called a software. There are two types of software

1. System software
2. Application software

Q.5 What is computer program?**COMPUTER PROGRAM**

A computer program is a set of instructions given to computer to solve a particular problem is called computer program.

Q.6 What are peripheral devices?**PERIPHERAL DEVICES**

The devices which are attached with the system externally. These are called peripheral devices. Keyboard, Mouse, Monitor are example of peripheral devices.

Q.7 What is the difference between Hardware and Software?**DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE**

Hardware	Software
1. These are physical components of a computer	1. These are logical components of a computer.
2. Hardware can be touch	2. Software can not be touched
3. Hardware can not perform any task without software.	3. Software can not be executed without software.
4. Hardware is repaired in case of problem.	4. Software is debugged in case of problem.
5. Hardware is replaced if the problem is not solved.	5. Software is reinstall if the problem is not solved.
6. These parts of a computer allow us to work and communicate with computer	6. These parts of a computer control the hardware devices of a computer
7. These parts allow user to enter data or information into the computer and retrieve stored data	7. These parts of a computer are in the form of instructions that tell the computer how to store data into the computer and how to retrieve data from the memory of the computer.

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Q.8 What is Input unit?

INPUT UNIT

The devices that are used to enter data and instructions into the computer are called input devices. For example Keyboard, Mouse, Scanner, Microphone, Web cam etc.

Q.9 What is Output unit?

OUTPUT UNIT

The devices that are used to receive information from the computer are called output devices. For example Monitor, Printer, Speaker etc.

Q.10 What is system unit?

SYSTEM UNIT

System unit is called the heart of the computer. System unit contains a number of other components which are enclosed in a rectangular casing. The most important component of system unit is motherboard. All other components are etched onto it. Other component of system unit are RAM, hard disk, floppy microprocessor etc.

Q.11 What is Soft copy?

SOFTCOPY

The output on the computer screen is called the softcopy.

Q.12 What is Hard copy?

HARDCOPY

The output is in the form of a printed report on paper is called hard copy.

Q.13 Write the name of five input devices name?

FIVE INPUT DEVICES

The names of five input devices are

- 1 Keyboard
- 2 Mouse
- 3 Joystick
- 4 Scanner
- 5 Touchpad

Q.14 Write the name of five output devices name?

FIVE OUTPUT DEVICES

The names of five output devices are

- 1 Monitor
- 2 Printer
- 3 Speaker
- 4 Plotter
- 5 Head phone

Q.15 What is System Software?

SYSTEM SOFTWARE

System software refers to the program that is responsible for controlling and managing the actual operations of the computer hardware and application software. Without system software the computer cannot be booted. System software consists of an operating system.

Q.16 What is Application Software?

APPLICATION SOFTWARE

A set of programs that work together to solve particular problems of user through computer is called application software. e. word processor, spreadsheet, database etc.

Q.17 What is the difference between system software and application software?

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SYSTEME AND APPLICATION SOFTWARE

System Software	Application Software
1. It is general-purpose software.	1. It is specific purpose software.
2. It is used to manage computer resources.	2. It is used to solve particular problems.
3. It executes all the time in computer.	3. It executes as and when required.
4. The number of system software is less than application software.	4. The number of application software is much more than system software.
5. System software is essential for a computer to work.	5. Application software is not essential for a computer to work.

Q.18 What are the main functions of computer?

FUNCTIONS OF COMPUTER

The main functions of computer are as follows

1. Accepts data or instructions from input device
2. Stores data
3. Processes data as per required by the user
4. Gives results in the form of output
5. Controls all operations inside a computer

Q.19 What is CPU?

CPU

It is the main component of the computer and it is also called the processor. CPU is considered as the brain of computer. It performs all operations on data according to program's instructions. Normally it takes information from input unit and process on the information. After processing it gives outputs or results to the output unit.

CPU consists of two parts

1. ALU
2. CU

Q.20 What is ALU?

ALU

It perform all arithmetic and logical operations. In arithmetic operations, ALU perform the addition, subtraction, Multiplication & Division. In logical operations, ALU compares the numerical data as well as alphabetic data.

Q.21 What is CU?

CONTROL UNIT

It is the most important component of the CPU. It controls and coordinates the activities of all other units of the computer. The control unit must communicate with the ALU, memory and other parts of computer system.

Q.22 What is System bus?

SYSTEM BUS

A bus is composed of a set of communication lines or wires. It is used to move large amount of bits in the form of electrical pulses from a specified source to a specified destination. Bus is the common path which is used to send/receive data and commands from CPU to all input output devices.

There are three different types of computer buses

1. Data Bus
2. Address Bus
3. Control Bus

Q.23 What is data bus?

DATA BUS

The most common bus is the data bus. A data bus carries data. It is an electrical path that connects the CPU, memory, Input/Output devices and secondary storage devices.

Q.24 What is address bus?

ADDRESS BUS

It is similar to data bus but it is used to carry only memory addresses. It is also used to locate the memory address of the instructions to be executed next. It only connects CPU and memory.

Q.25 What is control bus?

CONTROL BUS

The electrical path through which the control unit sends out control signals to direct the activities of all other units of computer is called control bus.

Q.26 What is Register?

REGISTER

A temporary storage area in CPU is called register. A register is a special high speed memory. It is usually small in size and is a part of the CPU.

Q.27 What is main memory?

MAIN MEMORY

Main memory is the internal part of computer and is located on the motherboard. It is very fast than secondary memory because it is directly accessible by the CPU. Main memory is a volatile and its contents are lost when computer is switched off.

Q.28 What is secondary memory?

The secondary memory is used to store the data or information permanently. A large amount of data can be stored in it. Its storage capacity is up to GB. HD is an example of secondary memory.

Q.29 What is port?

PORT

The input, output devices are connected to the system unit through a special device called the port. It is an interface or connecting socket on the outside of system unit.

Q.30 What is serial port?

SERIAL PORT

Serial port provide connection for transmitting data one bit at a time. Serial ports are often referred to as communication (COM) ports. The mouse, keyboard and modem are usually connected to the serial ports.

Q.31 What is parallel port?

PARALLEL PORT

A parallel port provides a connection for transmitting data 8-bits at a time. It is eight time faster than a serial port. The printer is connected to the parallel port. Parallel ports are often referred to as line print (LPT) port.

Q.32 What is USB port?

USB PORT

USB stands for universal serial bus. USB is a plug and play hardware interface for peripherals such as the keyboard, mouse, joystick, scanner, printer and modem. It allows up to 127 devices can be attached.

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 What is CPU? Describe briefly.
CPU

It is the main component of the computer and it is also called the processor. CPU is considered as the brain of computer. It performs all operations on data according to program's instructions. It is a small chip that is embedded on the mother board. A computer is nothing without it. It is the main component of a computer.

FUNCTIONS OF CPU

Following are the main functions of CPU

1. Accepts data or instructions from input device
2. Stores data
3. Processes data as per required by the user
4. Gives results in the form of output
5. Controls all operations inside a computer

BASIC PARTS OF CPU

There are two basic parts of CPU. These are

1. Arithmetic & Logical Unit (ALU)
2. Control Unit (CU)

Arithmetic & Logical Unit (ALU)

This unit is capable of performing arithmetic and logical operations on the data. This unit is further divided into two units

- i. Arithmetic
- ii. Logical

Arithmetic unit

This unit of the CPU is capable of performing basic arithmetic operations like addition, multiplication, division and subtraction.

Logical Unit

This unit is capable of performing logical operations on the data like comparison of two numbers. Logical operations can test for three conditions

- Equal to condition
- Less than condition
- Greater than condition

EQUAL TO CONDITON

The arithmetic and logic unit compares two values to determine if they are equal. For example if the number of tickets sold equals the number of seats in the hall, then no more tickets are available.

LESS THAN CONDITON

The computer compares values to determine if one is less than another. For example if the hours a person worked this week are less than 35, then some fine is deducted from his salary.

GREATER THAN CONDITON

The computer determines if one value is greater than another. For example if the hours a person worked this week are greater than 40, then he gets bonus for working over time.

Control Unit

Control unit is an important component of CPU. It acts like a of the computer. It controls all activities of computer system. It perform the following operations.

1. It fetches instruction from main memory
2. It interprets the instructions to find what operation is to be performed
3. It controls the execution of instruction

Q.2 What is System Bus? Explain it briefly.**SYSTEM BUS**

A bus is composed of a set of communication lines or wires. It is used to move large amount of bits in the form of electrical pulses from a specified source to a specified destination. Bus is the common path which is used to send/receive data and commands from CPU to all input output devices. The capacity of a bus depends upon the number of data lines it contains. Bus with 16 lines can carry 16 bits data at a time where as bus with 32 lines can carry 32 bits data at a time.

There are three different types of computer buses

1. Data Bus
2. Address Bus
3. Control Bus

DATA BUS

The most common bus is the data bus. A data bus carries data. It is an electrical path that connects the CPU, memory, Input/Output devices and secondary storage devices. The bus contains parallel group of lines. Each line can transfer one bit of data at a time. A data bus with 8 wires can transfer 8 bits of data at a time.

ADDRESS BUS

It is similar to data bus but it is used to carry only memory addresses. It is also used to locate the memory address of the instructions to be executed next. It only connects CPU and memory. The capacity of address bus depends upon the number of its wires. If the address bus has 8 wires then CPU can address 256 bytes of memory i.e $2^8 = 256$.

CONTROL BUS

The control bus carries control information from the control unit to the other units. The control information is used for directing the activities of all units.

Q.3 What is port? Explain it**PORTS**

The input, output devices are connected to the system unit through a special device called the port. It is an interface or connecting socket on the outside of system unit. On every computer a port connectors are attached to a motherboard. There are three basic types of ports.

1. Serial port
2. Parallel port
3. USB port

SERIAL PORT

A serial port provides a connection for transmitting data one bit at a time. Serial port is often referred to as communication (COM) ports. Usually these ports are on the back of system unit and are attached directly to the motherboard. The mouse, keyboard and modem are usually connected to the serial ports. Older computers use serial ports with 25 pin connectors while new computers use the serial port with 9 pin connectors.

PARALLEL PORT

A parallel port provides a connection for transmitting data 8-bits at a time. It is eight time faster than a serial port. The printer is connected to the parallel port. Most devices that send or receive large amount of data, such as printers and scanners, use parallel ports. Parallel ports are often referred to as line print (LPT) port. Usually the parallel port has 25 pin connectors that include 17 signal lines and 8 ground lines.

USB PORT

USB stands for universal serial bus. USB is a plug and play hardware interface for peripherals such as the keyboard, mouse, joystick, scanner, printer and modem. USB has a maximum bandwidth of 12 Mbits / sec and up to 127 devices can be attached. It is typically located at the back of the PC.

Q.3 Write a note on Software.

COMPUTER SOFTWARE

A Set of instructions to solve a problem or to control the hardware of a computer is called software. There are two types of software

1. System software
2. Application software

SYSTEM SOFTWARE

System software refers to the program that is responsible for controlling and managing the actual operations of the computer hardware and application software. Without system software the computer cannot be booted. System software consists of an operating system.

APPLICATION SOFTWARE

A set of programs that work together to solve particular problems of user through computer is called application software. e. word processor, spreadsheet, database etc.

EXERCISE

Q.1 What is the difference between system software and application software?

**DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SYSTEM
AND
APPLICATION SOFTWARE**

System Software	Application Software
1. It is general-purpose software.	1. It is specific purpose software.
2. It is used to manage computer resources.	2. It is used to solve particular problems.
3. It executes all the time in computer.	3. It executes as and when required.
4. The number of system software is less than application software.	4. The number of application software is much more than system software.
5. System software is essential for a computer to work.	5. Application software is not essential for a computer to work.

Q.2 Write short notes on the following

1. Central Processing Unit
2. Arithmetic and Logical Unit
3. Control Unit

CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT

It is the main component of the computer and it is also called the processor. CPU is considered as the brain of computer. It performs all operations on data according to program's instructions. It is a small chip that is embedded on the mother board. A computer is nothing without it. It is the main component of a computer.

FUNCTIONS OF CPU

Following are the main functions of CPU

1. Execute instructions
2. Perform different arithmetic operations
3. Control all activities of a computer
4. Control and allocate the resources of a computer
5. Control the devices connected to the computer
6. Sends the results of the output unit when required
7. Stores all the instructions and the data in the memory

BASIC PARTS OF CPU

There are two basic parts of CPU. These are

1. Arithmetic & Logical Unit (ALU)
2. Control Unit (CU)

Arithmetic & Logical Unit (ALU)

This unit is capable of performing arithmetic and logical operations on the data. This unit is further divided into two units

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2. Logical

Arithmetic unit

This unit of the CPU is capable of performing basic arithmetic operations like addition, multiplication, division and subtraction.

Logical Unit

This unit is capable of performing logical operations on the data like comparison of two numbers. Logical operations can test for three conditions

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- Less than condition
- Greater than condition

EQUAL TO CONDITION

The arithmetic and logic unit compares two values to determine if they are equal.

LESS THAN CONDITION

The computer compares values to determine if one is less than another.

GREATER THAN CONDITION

The computer determines if one value is greater than another.

Control Unit

Control unit is an important component of CPU. It acts like a supervisor of the computer. It controls all activities of computer system. It perform the following operations.

1. It fetches instruction from main memory
2. It interprets the instructions to find what operation is to be performed
3. It controls the execution of instruction

Q.3 What is System Bus? Differentiate between data bus, address bus and control bus.**SYSTEM BUS**

A bus is composed of a set of communication lines or wires. It is used to move large amount of bits in the form of electrical pulses from a specified source to a specified destination. Bus is the common path which is used to send/receive data and commands from CPU to all input output devices. The capacity of a bus depends upon the number of data lines it contains. Bus with 16 lines can carry 16 bits data at a time where as bus with 32 lines can carry 32 bits data at a time.

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3. Control Bus

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ADDRESS BUS

It is similar to data bus but it is used to carry only memory addresses. It is also used to locate the memory address of the instructions to be executed next. It only connects CPU and memory. The capacity of address bus depends upon the number of its wires. If the address bus has 8 wires then CPU can address 256 bytes of memory i.e $2^8 = 256$.

CONTROL BUS

The control bus carries control information from the control unit to the other units. The control information is used for directing the activities of all units.

Q.4 Differentiate between system software and application software.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SYSTEM AND APPLICATION SOFTWARE

System Software	Application Software
1. It is general-purpose software.	1. It is specific purpose software.
2. It is used to manage computer resources.	2. It is used to solve particular problems.
3. It executes all the time in computer.	3. It executes as and when required.
4. The number of system software is less than application software.	4. The number of application software is much more than system software.
5. System software is essential for a computer to work.	5. Application software is not essential for a computer to work.

Q.5 Write a note on main memory and secondary memory? Also give example.

MAIN MEMORY

Main memory is the internal part of computer and is located on the motherboard. It is very fast than secondary memory because it is directly accessible by the CPU. Main memory is a volatile and its contents are lost when computer is switched off. Data storage and retrieval is much faster than secondary memory. Main memory has two types

1. RAM
2. ROM

IMPORTANCE OF MAIN MEMORY

1. Main memory accept data and instructions from the input unit, exchange data and supplies instructions to other parts of the CPU.
2. This memory unit also stores those instructions and data that are currently being used by the CPU or those instructions and data awaiting immediate execution.

SECONDARY MEMORY

Secondary memory is also referred as backing storage. It is used to increase the capacity of main storage. This memory stores a bulk of information. It is also called auxiliary memory. It is a non volatile memory.

EXAMPLE

Examples of secondary memory are magnetic disks, magnetic tape etc

- 1) The devices which gives instruction/data to the computer are called
 (a) Input (b) Output (c) I/O (d) Printer
- 2) Which of the following are input devices
 (a) Key board (b) Light Pen (c) Scanner (d) All
- 3) When we save data on a hard disk the hard disk serves as an
 (a) Output Device (b) Input Device (c) I/O Device (d) None
- 4) OCR is a
 (a) Input Device (b) Output Device (c) I/O Device (d) None
- 5) A keyboard usually is divided into
 (a) Sectors (b) Tracks (c) Typewriter area (d) 4 Areas
- 6) The starting with character F are called
 (a) Arrow keys (b) Function keys (c) Alphabet keys (d) Numeric keys
- 7) In windows the combination of CTRL, ALT, DEL key is used for
 (a) For Dos mode (b) Copy the text (c) Escape (d) Print Preview
- 8) Page Up and Page Down are
 (a) Numeric keys (b) Navigation keys (c) Editing keys (d) Function keys
- 9) The standard arrangement of keys on a keyboard is called
 (a) Typewriter area (b) PC/XT (c) 101 keys (d) Q.WERTY
- 10) An image can be converted into text by a software called
 (a) CAD (b) OCR (c) Q.WERTY (d) Driver
- 11) The resolution of a scanner is measured in
 (a) Dpi (b) Sectors (c) Tracks (d) Inches
- 12) Pick one that does not match the others
 (a) Light pen (b) Joystick (c) Mouse (d) Speaker
- 13) Voice recognition is
 (a) Input to the computer in form of words (b) Recognizing different sounds of devices
 (c) Converting voices into print outs (d) Using speakers
- 14) The digital camera.CCDs instead of
 (a) Disk (b) Film (c) Printing (d) Media image
- 15) A TV like screen is also called
 (a) Cathode ray tube (b) Digital camera
 (c) Image and voice recognizer (d) CD player
- 16) Monochrome monitors are
 (a) Colored monitors (b) A monitor with one color
 (c) A monitor with two color (d) A monitor with no color
- 17) In monitors terminology RGB indicates
 (a) Red, Green and blue colors (b) 3 guns of red, green, and blue color
 (c) Two color and a gun (d) Two guns and colors
- 18) An output device produces results in hard form is
 (a) Speaker (b) Monitor (c) Printer (d) Video display
- 19) The printers used with minicomputer and mainframe computer are
 (a) Dot matrix (b) Line (c) Daisy Wheel (d) None
- 20) The printers with advance technology belong to
 (a) Liner printers (b) Impact printers
 (c) Non-impact printer (d) Daisy Wheel printers

Q.6 What are the different kinds of input devices?

The different kinds of input devices are

1. Keyboard
2. Mouse
3. Scanner
4. Microphone
5. Light pen
6. Touch Screen

Q.7 Define magnetic disk.

MAGNETIC DISK

A magnetic disk is a thin metal plate coated with magnetic material. Like the magnetic tape, it is also used to store data permanently in the form of magnetic spots. Now a days, most computers use magnetic disk as a secondary storage. Before storing data and programs on the disk the disk is prepared. The preparation of a disk for data storage is known as formatting. Without formatting a disk cannot store data.

Q.9 Fill in the blanks

1. EDP
2. Hardware
3. Motherboard
4. Software
5. Arithmetic , Logic
6. Ports
7. Brain
8. Main memory
9. Secondary storage
10. Universal Serial Bus

Q.10 True or False

- | | | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|-------|------|-------|
| i) T | ii) F | iii) T | iv) T | v) F | vi) T |
| vii) T | viii) F | ix) T | x) T | | |

Q.11 Choose the correct answer

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|--------|-------|------|
| i) B | ii) C | iii) D | iv) D | v) C |
|------|-------|--------|-------|------|

- 21) The printers that does not strike on to the paper for printing are called
 (a) No such printer exist (b) Impact printer
 (c) Non-impact printer (d) Line printers
- 22) Which of the statement explain impact printers
 (a) Noisy (b) Strikes on paper (c) Print line by line (d) All
- 23) The printer considered faster than all others works with
 (a) LASER technology (b) Electrostatic (c) Thermal Energy (d) Nozzle spray
- 24) Daisy wheel printers cannot produce
 (a) Text (b) Character (c) Graphics (d) Noise
- 25) For printing of large drawings and images we use
 (a) Plotter (b) LASER printer (c) Line printer (d) Dot matrix
- 26) In Dot matrix printers, the matrix refers to
 (a) The dots which it prints outs (b) Name of the inventor
 (c) The row and column range of the carriage (d) Printing speed
- 27) Which of the followings in not true for CD-ROM
 (a) High storage capacity
 (b) Can stores sounds
 (c) Writing and reading mechanism are same
 (d) Writing and reading mechanism are different
- 28) The write able CDs are called
 (a) CD Roms (b) CDW (c) CD-R (d) CD Writer
- 29) Depending upon printing mechanism the printers can be
 (a) LASER and inkjet (b) Dot Matrix & Daisy Wheel printer
 (c) Impact and Non impact (d) Composite and RGB
- 30) The two basic types of plotters are
 (a) Flat and drum (b) Light pen and drum
 (c) Pen and drum (d) Flat bed
- 31) It is a very meaningful to use _____ type of plotter to monitor earthquake activity.
 (a) Flatted (b) Inkjet (c) Non-impact (d) Drum
- 32) A keyboard has been divided into general areas
 (a) Two (b) Four (c) Five (d) Three
- 33) A keyboard is similar to
 (a) Mother board (b) Calculator (c) Type writer (d) None
- 34) Joystick is a device
 (a) Input (b) Output (c) Storage (d) None
- 35) Red, blue and green colors are called
 (a) Secondary colors (b) Primary color (c) Additive color (d) Both b & c
- 36) Which device receives information from the outside the computer system?
 (a) Output (b) Input (c) Peripheral (d) None
- 37) The devices that retrieve information from the computer memory.
 (a) Peripheral (b) Input (c) Output (d) Storage
- 38) Output devices retrieve information from the computer memory, convert it into a form that can be directly understood by
 (a) Computer (b) Programmer (c) Software (d) Human

- 39) Which of the following is an input device?
 (a) Monitor (b) Speakers (c) Floppy drive (d) None
- 40) The keyboard keys arrangement is called
 (a) AT-XT style (b) QWERTY (c) AT style (d) IBM Style
- 41) A keyboard may be divided into how many general areas.
 (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8
- 42) A keyboard consists of how many function keys?
 (a) 4 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) 12
- 43) The device that translates images into an electronic format that can be stored in computers memory is
 (a) Printer (b) Scanner (c) Joystick (d) Light pen
- 44) A pointing device, which almost looks like a mouse is?
 (a) Light pen (b) Joystick (c) Keyboard (d) Trackball
- 45) Which device is used in a digital camera for storage?
 (a) CD (b) Film (c) CCD (d) Printer
- 46) A video monitor consist of a
 (a) Screen (b) CRT (c) TV (d) None
- 47) A RGB monitor has _____ electron guns.
 (a) 4 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 5
- 48) Which of the following is called impact printer?
 (a) Daisy Wheel (b) Ink-jet (c) Line printer (d) Both a & c
- 49) The printer that prints without hitting on printing paper are
 (a) Impact (b) Non Impact (c) Both a & b (d) None
- 50) The capacity of CD-ROM is up to.
 (a) 750 GB (b) 680 GB (c) 680 MB (d) 680 KB

ANSWER KEY

1	A	11	A	21	C	31	D	41	B
2	D	12	D	22	D	32	B	42	D
3	D	13	B	23	A	33	C	43	B
4		14	B	24	C	34	A	44	D
5	D	15	A	25	A	35	B	45	C
6	B	16	C	26	B	36	B	46	B
7	C	17	A	27	C	37	D	47	C
8	B	18	C	28	B	38	D	48	D
9	D	19	D	29	C	39	D	49	B
10	B	20	C	30	A	40	B	50	C

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 What are input devices?

INPUT DEVICES

The devices that are used to enter data and instructions into the computer are called input devices.

EXAMPLES

Keyboard, Mouse, Scanner, Microphone, Web cam etc.

Q.2 What are output devices?

OUTPUT DEVICES

The devices that are used to receive information from the computer are called output devices.

EXAMPLES

Monitor, Printer, Speaker etc.

Q.3 What is the difference between input and output devices?

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INPUT AND OUTPUT DEVICES

INPUT	OUTPUT
1. Input devices give data and instructions to the computer.	1. Output devices get information from the computer.
2. Input devices take data and instructions from the user and convert it in a form that is understandable by the computer.	2. Output devices take information from the computer and convert it in a form that is understandable by the user.
3. Examples of input devices are keyboard and mouse.	3. Examples of output devices are monitor and printer.

Q.4 What is keyboard?

KEYBOARD

Keyboard is the most commonly used input device. It is the standard input device used to enter textual data into the computer. The layout of keyboard is just like the traditional typewriter. But it contains some extra command keys and function keys. A typical keyboard can have 101 to 104 keys. The most popular standard keyboard is also referred to as Q.WERTY keyboard.

Q.5 Define Alphanumeric keys and Numeric keys?

ALPHANUMERIC & NUMERIC KEYS

ALPHANUMERIC KEYS

These keys are used to enter alphabets, numbers and other special characters into the computer.

NUMERIC KEYS

These keys are used to enter number from 0 to 9 and mathematical operators like (+, -, *, /, =) into the computer.

Q.6 What is the purpose of space bar key?

PURPOSE OF SPACE BAR KEY

This key moves the cursor one space to the right every time you press the key.